NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

DFFIGE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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ALL LETTERS by Mark for Subscriptions or with Adver-tisements to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from the mosety ventited.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We de

NO NOTAL times of common and the second of the world of t

TOVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street-SPEIRAMIDE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Two BONKY

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-WRECK OF THE RAVEN-NIBLO'S, Breadway-Young America-La Maja DE

BURTON'S, Chambers street-The TEMPEST-PAMILY NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—HANLET-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-The BRIGAND-METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-EVADNE-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Oad CHATRAU. Ev. WOOD'S WARIETIES-Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Minstrel Hall, 444 Broadway CASTLE GARDEN-EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

New York, Wednesday, November 1, 1864.

Mails for Europe. NEW WORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison will leave this port to-day at 12 o'clock M., for biver pool.

The European mails will close at half-past 10 efclock

The HERALD (printed in French and English) will be

published at 10 o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in rappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK JERRALD will be received at the following

places in Europe:

Lavenpool...John Hunter, No. 2. Paradise street.

London....Jidwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhell.

"Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street

Paus....Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bour

The contents of the European edition of the Herau will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the heur of publication.

ALL ABOUT OYSTERS.
The caster panic, although it may have proved temporarily disauvantageous to dealers, has never theless been productive of good results. It has le to investigation, and investigation leads to facts. We have given from time to time descriptive and statistical accounts of the oyster traffic-the amount of money invested therein, the number of persons engaged in it, the process of cultivation, &c., &:.and in to-day's paper we publish a communication which sheds a flood of light upon the constitutive properties of the oyster itself. Heretofore the pub onth has watered in anticipation, and the pub Mc maw has been crammed in realization of oysters raw and roasted, without any just appreciation of their true merits. But our correspondent has rendered them full justice. He has caten oyster. in their season almost daily for twenty years. has observed their effect upon the human syssem, has finally analyzed them, and, ther. fore, knows all about oveters. The results of his microscopical examinations are misutely given, and they lead to the conclusion that the oys'er is an ex traordinary production-indeed, an arrazing production. The frean oyster, however, is quite a common place affair- it may be eaten with perfect impunity. It is the oyster that has been opened a few hours that contains one hundred and forty-five millions of a species of animalcula, a few of them resembling sels, moring about with a brisk, lively metion, and others in size equal o twenty cels, with " motions dock rat seeking food." Our correct pondent leaves the oyster eating public to conjecture what would be the effect of taking half a dozen raw of this quelity into the disphram, with eight hundred and sixty-four millions of anima's resembling a "dock rat seeking food." But, enough said-

read t' e communication. THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The gigantic project of Robert J. Walker and T. Butler King is likely to fall through sooner than was anticipated. The deposit of three hundred Phousand dollars required by the State of Texas before making over to the company several millions acres of lat d to aid in the construction of this road was to be paid on the 30th ult. The Houston Tole graph of the 21st ult. intima es that the deposit would not be forthcoming, and that the contract will, therefore, be pull and void. FROM MEXICO.

Later advices have been received at New Orleans from the ity of Mexico; but the news was of no impo tance. The new war steamer Santa Anna. from this port, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th

THE PACIFIC'S NEWS. The Pacific was boarded on Monday morning off Sandy Hook by the news yacht of the Associated Press, at about 7 o'clock, and through the considerate attention of Cap'ain Nye a full summary o her news was promptly delivered at the Sandy Hook Telegraph office; but owing to the storm, which deranged all the wires ou of the city, it was found impossible to get the news here in advance of the steamer's arriva'.

STATE OF THE MARKETS. The flour market was vithout further change yes erday. Extres continued firm, while inferior and common grades were easier to purchase at the previous ra'es. Wheat was quiet and firm for good quality, which was in moderate supply. Corn sold largely at 80c. a 814c. a 82c. for sound Western mixed, but chiefly at the first figures. About two cargoes of round yellow were sold at 85c. Chicago oats sold at 57c. Cotton was firm, with moderat sales. Indian corn was pretty freely engaged to

was an advance in this kind of freight. For the first time in a long period probably some 50,000 a 60,000 bushels of corn this week have been engaged for Havre, France, and at 10 long been grown in the south of France, b. t not enough, in the falling off of the wine crop, to supply the demand for distilling purposes.
It is feared by some that the spirit of our corn sent out may come back to us in the form overies made in chemistry at the present day. If the French inhabitants, and particularly those of the capital and of the northern sections of the empire, understood the chemical conversion of Indian corn into good wholesome bresd as well as the Americans de, its practical application it would bmuch more conducive to economy and their general health than the use of wheat flour excluely for bread.

The sales at the auction rooms yesterlay were in several cases, made to a fair extent, but general ly not of sufficient magnitude to require special no

sale of diamond jewelry, imported watches by cele brated makers, &c., which embraced one hundred me thirty late. The nozetty of the sale attracted a - otopacy, who displayed a vivid competi ties; and, considering the nature of the articles, a

the pressure in the morey market, the sale was considered a very good one. All the lots were sold.

POLITICAL MATTERS. Two Congressional rat fication meetings were held in this city last evening—one in favor of Alderman John Kelly, in the Fourth district, and the other in favor of Mr. John McLeod Murphy, in the Sixth distric'. Both were very enthusiastic.

LOCAL AFFAIRS. An investigation into the circumstances attendis the homicide in James street, on Monday night was held yesterday, an re ulted in the coros jury finding a verdict that the deceased, William e, com to his death by a sab from a knife in the hands of William Mathews. The prisoner was committed to the Tomb. The homicide resulted

from an affray superinduced by bad liquor.
George Westbrook, implicated in the alleged Mer Exchange Bank fraud, was yesterday admitted to be I in five thousand dollars bonds.

Yesterday being the centennial anniversary of the day on which a charter was granted to Columbia College, an address was delivered by the Rev. Wm. . Williams, D. D., at the Clinton Hall lecture room, before the alumni of the college and a large audience. A sketch of the address is given in

Last evening a fire occurred in a turner's shop in Fifth street, which spread to an edicining building. The damage done in all will amount to between \$3,000 and \$4,000. An account of the fire will be

Duty of the Friends of Order at the Comiss;

Next to Mr. Clark's liquor prohibitory bill, the main reliance of the Seward candidates at the election is the supposed prevalence of 'the abolition sentiment. They believe that a majority of the citizens of this State are opposed to the Nebraska bill, and will give their support in consequence to the abolition candidates. They argue further that no distinction will be drawn by the people between hostility to the law organizing Kansas and Nebraska and thorough abolition; and hence they count upon the votes both of the followers of Garrison and Greeley, and the more moderate opponents of the principle of non-intervention. It is very

questionable whether this hope will be realized. Of the anti-Nebraska party in this State, the abolitionists proper constitute a large portion. It, however, includes men who do not desire the extension of slavery, but do not want to quarrel with it where it is: men who did not like the bill as it was presented to Congress, but who will acquiesce in the act now that it is passed: men who think that the bill was unnecessarity introduced, and a firebrand uselessly thrown among the people; besides a large number who, like Mr. Everett, took exception on incidental grounds to the organization of Nebraska on the terms proposed. All these is is expected to whip in to the support of Clark and Raymoud. The Seward managers are confident that with the aid of the great bug bear Nebraska they will be able to effect a tosion between all these various classes-including among them many national whigs, and free soil democrats-and the common herd of abolitionists who figure annually at the Taber nacle. It may seem at first a singular delusion to suppose that men who have time and again expressed and proved their attachment to the Union will now turn their backs on the constitutional side, and enroll themselves in the same army as the demagogues they have so often denounced. Yet this is the confident anticipation of the Seward clique They believe that Nebraska has roused such an intense feeling throughout the country that loyalty haceased to be a popular sentiment, and attach ment to the constitution is no longer entertained by the masses. We believe no such thing. Except in the Seward organ we see no evidence whatever of any excitement in the public mind on the subject of Nebraska. Everybody seems to have forgotten the bill except those who have something to gain by riding

a' citizens and the abolitionists proper. If the scheme succeeds, the organization of the great Northern par y may be considered as complete in this State: and for some time at least, the moderate and national men who objected to the Nebraska bill will find that they have by their act won a victory for the abolitionists, with whom really they have no sympathy whatever. Let us suppose that the Seward people succeed in their scheme, and carry the State with the aid of the national whigs and moderate anti-Nebraska men. What sort of a government can we expect? It is as clear as daylight that N w York will be body and soul in the hands of the abolitionists. Neither Mr. Clark por Mr. Raymond will adopt the views of the moderate men among their supporters. Bound to

the storm it aroused for awhile. But whether

we are right or not, the attempt is being not

between these national whigs and constitution-

rigorously made to force a c

William H. Seward, through whose influence they obtained their nomination, they cannot but pursue the policy he dictates; a policy, indeed, with which they are both already fully identified. If any one asks how that policy could prove injuri us to the interests of the State, let him turn to the HERALD of yesterday, and read how at Worcester, in Massachusetts, violence was offered to a citizen of the United States for arresting the slave Burns, crowds menaced him, his life was constantly in danger, and how finally he escaped being "kicked and beaten almost to death." Yet this man had done nothing but belp to carry out one of the elegrest and most unequivocal laws of the Union. For attempting to enforce our laws, as the minister of justice, he was mobbed and beaten "almost to death," by citizens who owe their own peace and prosperity to those laws. Now is there any man in New York who desires to see such scenes enacted in this State? If so, let him vote for Clark and Raymond; for they will-nay, they must-exert all the influence which will appertain to their station to promote the very feeling which incited and stimulated the outrage at Worcester. Under their rule, abolitionism must thrive, and hatred to the South increase. Here again is trouble in store for us if they are elected. In this great commercial State which transacts three-fourths of the business of the Union, we ought, from self-interest alone, if from no higher motive, to cultivate the most friendly feelings with the South. It should be our endeavor, if we expect to continue those commercial relations which have proved so profitable to us in times past, to frown down and " crush out" the mischievous endeavors of those fanatics whose business it is to promote dissension between the several sections of the country; or at all events to let the South see

the editor of the abolition Times Lieutenant? In every way the success of the Seward party would be disastrous. The election of the Sew-

that their rant and nonsense are only tolerated

not approved here. How can we do this, if we

elect the very chiefs of the abolition party to

our bighest offices? How shall any Union man

or national whig from New York meet a South-

erner, after Myron H. Clark is Governor, and

ard candidates for the Assembly would, if nossible, be more fatal to our best interests than that of the Seward nominee for Governor and Lieutenant, for it would necessarily involve the continuation of the abolition as ect of New York in the United States Senate. Now, is it not a shameful thing that this great State—the leading State of the Union-and which owes so much to it-should be represented in the federal councils by men who are avowedly opposed to one of the prime conditions of the conleracy; that we should appear, while claiming for ourse ves an unconditional right to direct our own affairs as we wish, to be desirous of denying that right to our sister States, and those especially to " hom we owe in a great

measure the pro-perity we enjoy.

National men, think well before you allow your feelings of hostility to the Nebraska bill or the administration to hurry you into a vote for the Seward ticket. A mistake of this kind is not easily repaired. If ence you allow the abelitionists to fasten their claws in the rest of government, you know net how long they may emain there: and you may be quite certain that under their rule, the laws will be violated, the peace broken, the South embittered, and the Union brought into contempt.

The Drought and the Crops-The Berald Cor-

respondence. We lay before our readers the following additional interesting letters, to our general and extensive correspondence, atready published, on the drought and the crops. In connection with the foreign markers, this class of let ters will continue to be read with interest:-

ters will continue to be read with interest:—

***MISSOURI.**
**LEXINGTON, Me., Sept. 28, 1851.

Dear Sir.—In answer to your circular respecting the crops, I take pleasure in giving you such information a has come under my observation of a pretty extensive tour through Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and again to Lexington, Mc. Commencing with the first mentioned states, say from San Antonio on Eastern Texas, to the Brazos, the crops of both corn and cotton were good, over an average; from thence, through eastern Texas, and the northern portion of Louisiana, it will only vary from a half to two thirds of a crop-of cotton and corn. In Mississip, it is about on an average with the last mentioned section of country. I reached home about ten days since, and find that the corn crop-is western Missouri will not average half a one. Potatoes about the same. Wheat, oats and hay very good. Hogs for shaughtering must necessarily be considerably short, on the account of the scarcity of corn to fatten them. List and hemp nearly if not quite an average crop. Hempseed will be very short; it is feared there will be nothing like enough to sow the next crop. The drought through this section of the country has been unparalleled within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Our last rain to wet the ground more than to lay the dust, was on the 22d of June last; and the drought still continues up to the present time, so that the farmers find it extremely difficult to break up their lands for the purpose of sowing their wheat crops. By strict economy, with the advantage of a good crop of mart, there will be I think a competency in this section, especially as the lands are very rich, and the farmers were in the habit heretofore of making double the grain they really needed for home censumption.

Very respectfully yours,

Wer P. GRAVES.

Jakes Gordon Bennett, Esq.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.

James Gordon Bennitt, Esq.

Tennessee.

Overron County, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1854.

Dear Sir.—I embrace the first Jeisure to answer your inquiries in relation to the highry done by the drought to the agriculture of this section of country.

We have had the driest and hotest season ever experienced here. June was cool and wet up to the 15th; on the 21st we had a good rain; from this to the latter end of July we had only a few light showers, scarcely enough to wet the parched earth an inch in depth.

Cern is our leading crop, and much of our soil has been a good deal exhausted by its long continued cultivation—such has not yielded half a crop. A smaller portion, not so much worn, with some cove and bottom lands, has yielded over half a crop. A few neighborhoods were blessed with a rain or two at the right time, and will yield an average crop. Taking all together two-thirds of an average crop may be considered a liberal allowance for the corn crop of this county. From the best information I have from different parts of the State, the crop is short, and would not exceed the estimate given of this county. The standing crop is now selling at fifty cents per bushel—the usual price at this season being twenty cents.

Our crop of cats is very good—over an average crop. I arily sown wheat has yielded very well. Most of our wheat crop was sown too late, consequently almost ruined by the rust. Not mere than one-third of a crop has been realized. It is worth one-dellar per bushel.

It is and sweet potatoes are cultivated in patches for family use. The yield is very light—out mere than will furnish seed for the next year.

Cotton is not a staple product of this part of the State. It is cultivated in patches for demostic uses, and the

family use. The yield is very light—not mere than will furnish seed for the next year.

Cotton is not a staple product of this part of the State. It is cultivated in patches for demestic uses, and the yield is better than thist year. Where the beech and white oak abound, there is a very good mast, which, for fattening hogs, is considered almost equal to corn. There is a very general bitter mast (black oak and kindred varieties) which serves well for wintering stock logs. The scarcity of corn will advance pork to 3½ or cents. The price of most other stock is on the decline. Our usually healthy county has been visited for the law, few years with typhus fever; it is more general this season than it has been. Some localities are visited with the flux.

The scarcity of the present season may serve to teach

The scarcity of the present season may serve to teach those who will learn, the important truth that it is best for every community to have a market on the soil for its products. For the want of this the farmers of this region are compelled, to meet current expenses, to send the products of their soil abroad. We are, consequently, dependent on the distant manufacturer for our comforts and necessaries, which keeps us drained of cash, and many of us in debt for a part of our yearly expenses. Our region of country is unconnected with others by internal improvements; in times of searcity we cannot avail ourselves of their surplus products. With a fertile soil and a population of twenty-two on the square mile, there is a likelihood of the poor amongst us suffering for bread the present season.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.

MISSIBSIPFI. scarcity of the present season may serve to teach

MISSIBSIPPI.

EBWARDS, Miss., Sept. 25, 1854.

To J. G. BENNETT, EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD:—

DEAR SIE—Under date of September 14, you call upon your "intelligent readers in all sections of the country," to give you facts concerning the crops. Reading your call this morning, and thinking you may not have any better information from this region, I purpose to give you all I possess, of course giving you permission to use what I give.

all I possess, of course giving you permission to use what I give.

I am well acquainted with a large number of planters in Warren, Hinds and Madison counties, and having seen a number of them within the past twenty or thirty days, I think I can give you what may be reliable. There was planted more land to corn and grain than formerly, but the yield will be less per hand as well as per acre. While some planters do not make a six months' supply, some few not even three months, others will have enough, if no hogs be fatted, and others will have enough, if no hogs be fatted, and others will have enough for house use—very few, indeed, can spare any for sale. My neighbors have for years—perhaps for as long as there has been a settlement and a demand for corn—had corn for sale; but now, I do not think we can supply our own demand, much less spare any to our uplant planting brethren. Many could not cut oats or sow cow peas, owing to the cotton crop demanding so much work.

My own condition is—last year we housed five thougive.

well acquainted with a large number of planters well acquainted with a large number of planters.

My own condition is—last year we housed five thou-sand bushels; this year, with an in-My own condition is—last year we housed five thousand bushels; this year, with an increased breadth at same yield, to give me a thousand bushels more, I will not have four thousand bushels, and only cut cats for seed. I with, by "Comply, have corn enoug... and home the rains of lest week may bring out peas, so that hegs can be fed and fatted in pea field—though the prospect is bad, as mest of the peas died without making a bloom. No ialn to vegetate turnip seed from 22d July to 18th September; consequently our turnip patches are very scarce. A part of this county had much rain in August, but corn was too old to be helped.

Cur cotton crop will be, perhaps, as bad as our corn crops.

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I write you more at length than I would if I anticipated you would publish entire.

I have been finding fault for two months with planters for holding out a full yield, large crops, and such stuff. Having made twenty four crops on this place, taking notes since the first day I became a tiller of the soil, I have of course noticed closely. This year's crops were generally in the grass in June, and many not clean before the last of July: about that time fine sassons produced a very fine fine growth, and by the 1st of August there had never been so fine a prospect for an overwhelming crop. The manager of this place, after the fine season of 22d of July, said he would not give a hat to insure him 32b bales—280 acres to cotton. Certainly, everywhere I had been, and I saw hundreds of acres, and conversed with owners of thousands, there never before had been such a prospect. I said then to many, "It is all stuff; no full crop was ever yet made with a wet May or June, when the crop was in the grass all June, much less if not clean in July." And why? Because the forms in June and July always make the crop to be relied on. True, a bloom of the 1st to the 10th of September may make; but liable to so many disasters that would not give ten blooms of the 20th of June for 500 or 1,000 of the 10th of September. I dare any planter to be certain of his figures and dates, to produce any crop in the grass on the 20th of June to the 10th of July, that has ever yielded two-thirds of a full per acre crop. To cap the climax—owing to a drought of two months, and the hottest sun, of a thermoneter within five feet of the same point, verifying for twenty-four years)—caused cotton to open even on very rich bottom lands to the very top. We had five days' rain last week, and a small deluge yesterday, which has caused a clear loss, very many think, of 20 per cent. A past of my land is under water, where corn and cotton were, with the like occurring on now only called for 225 bales; but I think he is alarmed. I count on 240 bales yet, a full per acre crop being not less than 300. I have seen only a few acres, and may err in expecting 240. I presume a fourth under a full crop. Corn is now selling at \$1 to \$1 50, by retail, in this county.

M. W. FHILALIPS. county.

P. S.—I forgot to mention the worst feature of all disasters, here, and at least twenty miles distant—the cotton seed in the field has spreuted in the boil, and many have not saved a seed, there are they will have to rely on unsound seed, or buy. A planter of sixty years experience is here to night; he says, in his neighborhood corn is very light, and cotton less than last year.

Hon. Solon Borland-Military Glory and Di-

plomacy—New Orug Store.
We clip the following advertisements from an Arkansas paper:-

NEW DRUG STORE, CORNER OF MAIN AND CHERRY STREETS, ZITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Here follows a cut, representing the emblems of a country drug store—pestle and mortar, &c.

................. SUCCESSORS TO DR. W. W. ADAMS.

FIGHE undersigned have purchased Dr. W. W. Adams' intire stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Glass, and all articles of the best quality, usually kept in Drug Stores; and will continue the business on a large scale, and liberal terms.

Physicians' prescriptions

scale, and liberal terms.

ysicians' prescriptions put up, at all hours, with

ess and despatch. SOLON BORLAND, M. D.

J. J. McALMONT, M. D. The business will be conducted by Dr. McAlmont a person; and he will give to it his undivided and contant attention.

October 12, 1854.

SOLON BORLAND, M. D., HAS RESUMED THE PRACTICE

Medicine and Surgery. N all their branches, and will, in future, devote him self, exclusively, to the duties of his profession.

His residence is about a mile south of the city.

His forfice is in the south end of Capt. C. C. Dan buildings, and next door to the residence of Dr. W. Adams, on Scott street.

Little Rock, Oct. 12, 1854.

Now these advertisements furnish us a most striking illustration of the beautiful simplicity and flexibility of our republican institutious It is but one illustration of a thousand. But coming in just now, when so many decayed politicians are thrown off the track, or are laid upon the shelf, this case is particularly refreshing and full of encouragement. Let us look

Hon. Solon Borland in the outset removed rom Virginia to Arkansas, and commenced his career in the useful and honorable vocation of a regular physician. Becoming popular, h. became a politician, and was rapidly advancing as such when the war broke out with Mexico. Thereupon, fired with military ardor, he volunteered in the enlistment of volunteers, and "marched to the battle field" with the column of Gen. Wool. A few days before the battle of Buena Vista being, with an advanced detachment of cavalry, taken prisoner by the Mexicans, Major Borland was marched off to the city of Mexico with his force, as prisoners of war. Major Gaines and Captain Cassius M Clay, of Kentucky, with another cavalry detachment, were also taken at the same time and place, and sent off to the same destination A single prisoner, Captain Dan Drake Henrie, in a bold dash through the Mexican lines, after much peril and suffering, effected his escape to the camp of Gen. Taylor, who, being thus informed of the rapid advance of Sauta Anna was enabled to put himself in the splendid defensive position of Buena Vista, and thus he saved the day."

Major Borland, Major Gaines, and their fellow prisoners, were relieved with the conquest of the city of Mexico by Gen. Scott, and returned home with their full share of the honors of the war. With a lively sense of gratitude for his services in the tented field, Major Borland, by the democracy of the Arkansas Legislature. was returned to the Senate of the United State, and had two years of an unexpired term yet remaining, when he was appointed by President Pierce, (perhaps on account of his military recollections of the Major,) Governor of New Mexico. But, upon reflection, the Major concluded that Santa Fe was too far removed from the white settlements, and so he declined the place. He was then appointed, under a sort of general roving commission established by Congress, Minister to the States of Central America, severally or collectively, as circumstances might require. This office he accepted, and after defining in the Senate his ultra Young American position on the Monroe doctrine, he went down to enter into the knotty diplomacy of Nicaragua and the Mosquito field for an enterprising diplomat, beginning with the shooting by Captain Smith of that unfortunate mulatto in his bungalo, was vie toriously terminated in the magnificent bombardment and storming and burning of Grey-

With this crowning achievement Major Borland was content to rest upon his military, senatorial and diplomatic achievements, and accordingly he resigned his Central American commission, took a parting dinner at the White House, and, after a long conversation with Marcy on the affairs of Greytown, he returned to Arkansas, re-opened the practice of medicine, and is now comfortably established in business in a "new drug store" at Little Rock And, we repeat it, and are proud to repeat it, that this example is but one of a thousand or ten thousand of the beautiful simplicity, elas ticity and flexibility of our beneficent institutions. Without recurring to the early fathers of the Republic, a return to the honest industrial pursuits of private life has been the rule, and not the occasional exception, among our great statesmen. Old Hickory at the Hermi'age, Clay and Webster among their fine cattle, Van Buren among his potatoes and cabbages, are prominent examples. Captain Tyler, returning from the office of President of the United States to the superintendence of a country road in Virginia, is also a striking

e ample in the premises. There is nothing wonderful, therefore, in Major Borland retiring from the mission to Central America and opening a "new drug store" at Little Rock, in Arkansas. Regularly educated as a physician, and having had much experience in this noble profession, we are inclined to think that the Major, as a doctor and a druggist, may render more useful services to the public than he has rendered as senator, military chieftain, or ambassador, . in all these capacities combined, including even the muss and the fuss and the bombardment of Grevtown. In this view we gratuitously give his advertisements the benefit of our world-wide circulation, and recommend Dr. Borland and his "new drug store" to the patronage of the citizens of Little Rock and the public generally. And this is what we should call "a first e te notice."

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.—It is reported that Mr. Atchisan, of Missouri, President pro tem. of the United States Senate, will be absent from his post during the approaching session His term is about to expire, and in the contest for refilling his place he desires to be on the ground to fight Benton and the Bentonites, who are resolved upon his defeat. Upon this point we have only to say that if Mr. Atchison cannot be at his post at the next session of Congress, according to his contract, he ought to resign at once, or a substitute should be appointed in his place. Every friend of the constitutional rights of the South, of either house, will be wanted at the approaching session of Con-

OUR MINISTER AT THE HAGUE AND THE AUS-TRIAN LIVERY .- We are almost tired of being good-natured-our weakness in that respect sometimes leading us into grave mistakes. other day, at the solicitation of some of Mr. Belmont's friends, we made the amende honorable regarding a statement which had been pretty widely circulated, that our resident Minister at the Hague managed to make his position pleasant and profitable by turning the official residence into a shaving shop, and negotiating loans and notes of band "at short dates," as Mr. Micawber felicitously expresses it. Our denial of the correctness of this assertion, to be sure, had not much better foundation than the fact that Mr. Belmont had declined discounting a small loan for Captain Gibson, upon the per sonal security of the Captain, pending the settlement of his claim. But we now take back our recent retraction, and are forced to adhere to the original belief of our Minister being a money changer and an agent of Rothschild. Our Paris correspondent in yesterday's HERALD makes a further allegation, that Mr. Belmont, not content with sympathizing with the "tyrants of the Old World," and loaning them money, has absolutely donned the livery of the most ourrageous of them all, and his furniture, plate, carriages and servants are now adorned with the Austrian arms. As a matter of taste, our ministers abroad might rest content with the arms of the United States, somewhat ornamented, of course, so as to hide as much as possible the vulgarity of the eagle, by making him resplendent in teathers and not wanting in beak. We would even go further, and in such a case as that of Mr. Belmont, where ancestral pride is as natural as it is commendable, waive the eagle, and say never a word at the substitution of the three golden balls pendant. But common decency suggests that where an American minister so far forgets his position as to assume the livery of a foreign power, he should at once be relieved from the painful necessity of continuing to serve two masters. There is Scriptural authority as to the ill effects of such double responsibility; and although it may find very little respect at Mr. Belmont's hands, it is amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the case. What says Mr. Pierce?

THE WHITE HOUSE AND THE CHILLS AND FEver.--It is reported that the ague and fever have again made their appearance at the White House at Washington, and that the President is suffering from the malaria. Very likely. From August to December the situation is unwholesome. The White House is upon a hill, commanding from its southern front a fine view for ten or fifteen miles down the broad Potomac. But the broad Potomac at Washington is but little better than a shallow lake of half stagnant fresh water. Its opposite bank (site of Jackson City) is a march, as pestilential in the fall season (though in a milder form) as the Roman Campagna. The southern winds blowing over this marsh and over the rank and decaying vegetation which covers four-fifths of the immediate river when the tide is dewn, carry the malaria to the range of low hills, upon the most conspicuous of which is the White House, and this poisonous infection lodging there in the night, is only lifted away in the hape of a thick fog by the sun in the morning. As the river fills up with the depositions from the upper country, the malaris increases, uutil, we may say, the White House has become the regular habitation of fever and ague, inter-

mittent fevers, &c., in the autumn. What then? Why, nothing less than ummer and autumn residence, removed from this malaria, should be pro-vided for the President. Mr. Fillmore fied for refuge to an humble but anug little cottage on he heights of Georgetown, above the drift of this malaria. Congress should provide some such retreat for the executive family during the summer and fall. There are plenty of canes quite willing to run t White House all the year round, for the sake of the salary, the patronage and the honor— the highest in the world—which the office confers upon the incumbent. But if the situation, during one half the year, is found to be unwholesome, pestilential-in fact, it is the duty of Congress for this interval to provide a house in a healthier locality for the executive and his family. The heights of Georgetown offer the desired retreat. There the executive, accessible for business, would be to a great extent, relieved from the pressure of office seekers, and would have more time to devote to such important matters as the occupation of Greytown and the acquisition of Cuba. We call the attention of Congress to the subject.

THE UNION FERRY MONOPOLY .- It is rather curious that while the great railroads appounce that their expenses will be less this year than last, and the ocean steamers do not pretend they are greater, the owners of the Brooklyn ferries should insist on exacting double rates from their passengers, on the ground that it costs them to run their boats this year twice as much as it did last. There must be some strange misaporehension somewhere. The Erie railroad estimates for the coming year set down the working expenses at a less per centage than they have usually reached: the Union Ferry Company say that theirs will be double the usual figure. The Eric raffroad report is endorsed by such men as Mr. Brown and Mr. Tiles ton, and can hardly be supposed to be false in so material a particular: for if the working expenses of the road were increased in anything like the same proportion as those of the Brooklyn ferries, the road would not only be unable to pay any dividend, but would not furnish the monthly deposit to the proposed sinking fund. We must therefore conclude that the price of labor, coal, iron and other materials has not increased along the line of the Erie road in anything like the ratio that the same articles are said to have risen in value on the East river. Whence does this arise? Residents of Brooklyn should look to it. If, as anpears to be the case, the rise in the ferry rates is not warranted by the enhanced value of labor, coal, &c., steps should at once be taken to prevent this grasping monopoly from continuing to fatten on extortion. The remedy is in the hands of the people.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE CLOSED-DREADFUL LETTING DOWN.—Yesterday was the last day of the New York Crystal Palace for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations. It lived a miserable existence, and died a lingering death. It was a speculation, however, upon which, though many have lost money, some must have realized a little. The stock, which, about the time of the inauguration under the auspices of President Pierce and half his Cabinet, was inflated to 175 per cent, had fallen yesterday to 1 1-4, being a decline from 75 per cent premium to 98 3-4 per cent discount. An awful fall. Lucky was he who sold out at high tide.

It is uscless to dwell upon the causes of this

lamentable failure. The establishment was gotten up in the wrong way, at the wrong place, and too late after the appointed day, to succeed. The same building and the same contents, under other auspices and other arrangements, might have paid a handsome dividend. But after it was condemned by the public, it was adding insult to injury to call in Barnum to galvanize it into a Joyce Heth notoriety. The furore of the Musical Congress lasted for two or three days. When they stopped blowing their twelve hundred wind instruments, the wind declined instantly again into a dead calm Barnum gave it up. It was another fire annihilator. And now there is an end of it. But its mischievous effects upon the mercantile interests, rents, &c., of the city are not yet over. Who buys the Crystal Palace?

A DIG AT SEYMOUR.—The Washington Unio sserts that "Bronson and Seymour continue to divide the democratic party." Of course it is to be expected that the organ will pitch into Bronson; but what has Governor Seymour done to be thus kicked by the administration

The Mortality in Emigrant Ships.

INTERSE ANXIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF THE PASSENOERS—SCENES AT QUARANTINE GROUND.

The sudden re-appearance of severe disease on board of different emigrant vessels, which have lately arrived at

this port, and the great number of deaths which occurred on some of them during their voyages from Liver-pool and Havre, have caused the authorities to enforce a most rigid observance of the quarantine laws, and hence quite a fleet of ships were lying off Staten Island during the past week, with the yellow flag flying at half mast. Situated in this manner were the ships West-moreland, which left Havre with four hundred and seventy-eight passengers, of whom twelve died; the Minnesota, which sailed from Liverpool with three hun-dred and thirty passengers, of whom thirty were swept off with cholera in twenty-two days; the Metropolitan, from Havre, which had thirty-one deaths; the Edgar, from Havre, from which twenty-six people died; and the bark Robert, from the same port, from which five persons were lost. The emigrants were mostly from Germany and Ireland, and belonged to the different classes of soand Ireland, and belonged to the different classes of so-ciety which come from the old countries of Europe daily at this season of the year. Most of them had some money, good clothing and fair prospects of quickly be-coming self-supporting citizens; whilst, on the other hand, a large number were very poor in every respect, with the exception of the material requisites of bone and sinew. Each of them was anxiously expected by some near relative or very dear acquaintance, and in-tense anxiety was manifested by the latter in order to learn the names of the dead or of those who were pros trated by illness. The ship Minnesota was consigned to 87 South street, was visited by a large number of persons on Friday evening, every one of whom had some sons on Friday evening, every one of whom had some different form of inquiry to propose to his clerks. As early as half past 7 o'clock of Saturday morning, long before the office was opened, little knots of people, both men and women, were gathered around the door, in or-der, if possible, to learn something concerning the fate of a parent, a brother, a sister, or other friend. When the office was opened it was announced to all that no return of the names of the deceased had been received, but that a steamer would be sent down for the survivors during the day, and that they would probably be landed at pier No. 16, North river. This only served to render the agony more intense; but the people went off, and in a few minutes they had re-assembled on the end of the slip, vainly endeavoring to peer through the thick fog in order to catch a glimpse of the expected steamer. As a nearly similar scene had taken place at the offices of the different consignees of the ships mentioned above, al-most every pier had its watchers, whilst a good many most every pier had its watchers, whilst a good many had assembled on the extreme point of the Battery. None of the tow boats had come up at twelve o'clock, so that in a short time after that hour the impatient people commenced to leave the city and go down to Staten Island at each half hour trip of the ferry boat.

Island at each half hour trip of the ferry boat.

Here the scene was at once exciting and melancholy in the extreme. Three or four large tow boats isy alongside as many ships, from the huge sides of which the weary, emaciated, and dispirited passengers were passed down, in order to be transferred for medical inspection to quarantine hospital sheds. The water was soon dotted over with small row boats, containing the friends of the passengers, and as none of them could be permitted to go on board either the ships or towboats, there was one continual scene of shouting out of congratulations, incontinual scene of abouting out of congratulations, in quiries, announcements of safety and health, and alas very frequently, an announcement of death and the gloomy burial at sea. "Patrick So-and-so," would be hallooed out by half a dozen excited Irishmen, at once, and "Carl So-and-so," called for at the same moment by about as many Germans, and as Patrick or Carl appea ple continued to row around the ships and steamers until late in the afternoon, and perhaps at the last moment some stranger would bawl out that the friend whom they had anxiously hoped to meet, had died on the passage It was painful to witness the effect of the revulsion of feeling which this news produced. Eyes, which were a moment before beaming with the hope of a happy greet-ing, were in an instant suffused with tears, and the paid cheek of many a poor Irish laborer told how severe was the pang which he experienced when assured of the sud den death of some persons who had, perhaps, shared his poverty at home, and for whom he had sent, in order that they should enjoy together his comparative happt-

Towards evening the tow-boats reached their docks in New York, and here the same scenes were witnessed un-til, after dark, the bustling crowds dispersed, some to the homes of friends, others to Greenwich street boarding houses, and many even then to offices to purchase lickets

for a speedy transit to the far West.

The causes of the mortality should be inquired into: ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The operatic spectacle of "Semi-ramide" is to be performed again to-night. It is one of

Grizi's best representations. Marine Affairs.

THE BRITISH SCREW STRAMSHIP INDIANA sailed yesterday.
for Southampton and Havre, with sixty-five passengers.

City Intelligence. TROUBLE AT THE HORSE OPERA.—There was quite an excitement at the circus at Castle Garden last evening, growing out of the rivalry between the two beautiful equestriennes, Mile. Rosa and Mile. Chiarini. The equestriennes, Mile. Rosa and Mile. Chiarini. The friends of both became bolsterously enthusiastic in their demonstrations, and at last manifested their admiration by a regular knock down all around, during which several of the most conspicuous were conveyed to the station house. No great harm was done, however, and the managers of the circus, we understand, have made arrangements to present the recurrence of such manifestations in future.

tations in future.

CHANGE OF HOUR TO PHILADELPHIA.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad morning line, will leave at six instead of seven A.M., on and after to-day, Wednesday, Novemter 1. This route is by steamboat John Potter, from pier No. 1 North river, foot of Battery place.

Brooklyn City News.

THE IRISH NATIONAL PORTS .- On last evening Miss eresa Esmonde was waited upon at her reside committee appointed to present her with a request to re-cite, at her earliest convenience, selections from the poems of Thomas Davis, and others of the Irish national poems of Thomas Davis, and others of the Irish national poets. The request was very neatly gotten up, and was seigned by Robert Emmet, John Mitchel, Thomas Adis Emmet, Simeon Draper, Horace Greeley, Thomas F. Meagher, and numerous others, including the commandants of various militia companies. After a few remarks the request was read by Mr. F. A. Jackson, Miss Exmonde replied in very feeling terms, accepting the proposal, and leaving the appointment of time and place to the gentlemen forming the committee.

BAR DINNER.—Several members of the Brooklyn bar are engaged to dine with Judges Dean, Rockwell, Greenwood and Moore, at Delmonico's, on Tuesday next—the surplus of the subscription to be devoted to the Brooklyn law Library. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Lewis, of this city.

BROOKLYN, Qet. 31, 1854

Lewis, of this city.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 31, 1854

TO THE EDITOR OF NEW YORK HERALD.

Will you oblige me by stating to the public, that a severy illness prevented my appearance at the concert for which I was announced this evening, at the Brooklyn Athenaeum; but that my concert will positively take place at that Hall, on Friday evening, November 3. I would also thank such of my friends and the public, who favored me by visiting the Hall this evening, and trank that this explanation may be satisfactorily received by them, as I deem a postponement, under any circumstances, to be injurious to an artist. Respectfully, yours, ISIDORA ESPRIT CLARK.

FATAL ACCIDENT—CORNER'S VERBURY.—An inquest we held at Fort Lee, New Jersey, on the body of Omea Pear, (by Abraham Carlock, one of the corners of the county of Bergen.) who was accidentally shot by Barnard Davis, on the 26th of October. The jury decided that the wound he received was entirely accidental, and that no blame or guilt attached to the said Barnard Davis.